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The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun. OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Important Cabinet Meeting. Reconstruction Report Considered.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT AGAINST IT. Remarks of the President.

Congress and Constitutional Amendments Denounced.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

British Holders Want Their Money. HOW THEY PROPOSE TO GET IT

CONGRESS YESTERDAY. IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Help Asked for Starving Southerners

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHIL!

Bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish Squadron.

\$20,000,000 Of Property Destreyed.

INTERESTING LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

&c. Sc.

WASHINGTON MAY 1. It is understood that in the Cabinet meeting, to day, the President invited an expression of opinion, from the heads of departments, respecting the propositions reported on Monday last by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. An interesting and animated discussion is said to have ensued, in which -if the rumor be true-Secretary Seward declared himself, in very decided and emphatic terms, against the plan of the Committee and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately rebellious States. Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the Committee, and expressed himself as strong in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy, by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States. Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his opposition to the Committee's proposition; he was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistently pursued by the Admirnstration, and he was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet. Secretary Welles was unequivecally against the Committee's scheme, and was carnest in his support of the President's policy comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal Representatives from the States lately in rebellion. Secretary Harland was rather reticent and caprassed no opinion. Posts agarded the control of the President's policy of the President but presses some doubts as to the precise time at which loyal Representatives from the Southern States about the admitted to seats in Congress. Attorney income and the control of the Committee, the individual section of the President but the sample of a mendinents at the meeting, being an a visit to his home in Kenutucky. The Presidentions precedent to the admission of loyal Repress natives from the Southern States in the shape of amendments to the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the sample of amendments to the Constitution of the shape of amendments to the Constitution of the shape of amendments to the Constitution of the State could be deprived or its equal suffrage in the State could be deprived or its equal suffrage in the Henste, and that Benators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses, appointed by law and the Constitution as it is, and remarked that having sustained ourselves under it, during a terrible relegible, his thought the Government could be restored without a resort to amendments. He remarked, in general terms, that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States, and all the people can participate in the alternation.

The consummation of the President's restoration policy. by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the

The President sent a message to the House to-day, questing information relative to the rebel debt, known as the cotton loan, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, to whom was referred for ex amination various propositions from British holder of the rebel cotton lean, for an adjustment to the satisfaction of the U.S. tovernment. The bondholders are represented by Mr. Meiteury, and the propositions unde are to the effect that if this Government will deliver to the committee of rebel bondholders a copy of the contract made between Erlarges Company of Paris and the conspirators at Richmond, together with the particulars of the settlement of the same, and which documents they assume are now in the possession of this tovernment, the committee will place the outstanding rebel cotton loan bonds in the hands of the U.S. agents for cancellation. If these conditions are compiled with the Bondholders guaranty that they and their friends will subscribe to a new loan for the South of StD, 300, 500, to be used in cultivating the Cotton and Tohacco States; that they will in three months from the first loan, subscribe to another loan of the same amount of the rebel cotton loan, for an adjustment to the satisfaction of the U. S. Government. The bondloan, subscribe to another ion of the same amous and so on every three months, to the extent \$100,000,000. The Bondholders then such a vantages that will accrue to the Government if the proposal is agreed to: that it will remove the "stim of repudiation" which at present would prevent be States from obtaining a soan in England.

Relative to the above presentions.

Relative to the above propositions, Mr. Seward

"I am of the opinion that neither the nature of these several communications, nor the matters dis-cussed therein, nor the form in which they are therein treased, nor the character of their authors, nor that of their agents, is such as to deserve consid-eration on the part of the Government of the United States."

It appears from the records in the War Depart. ment, that with the exception of the President's proclamation, none but verbal orders were given for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Major General Wil son says that Lieut. Colonels Harndon and Pritchard are entitled to great credit for the zeal and activity with which they conducted the pursuit, and that it is but simple justice to these worthy officers to remark that they were ignorant of the reward at the time of the capture. Col. Pritchard says that it was so dark that he could not distinguish the uniforms. In the course of his narrative he says: "On my return to the camp I was accosted by Davis from among the prisoners, who asked if I was the officer in command, and upon my answering him that I was and asking him what I was to call him, he repled that I might call him what or whoever I pleased, when I replied to him that I would call him Davis, and upon a moment's heritation he said that was his name. Then he suddenly drew himself up with true royal dignity and exclaimed, "I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of derenceless women and children, but it is theft and vandalism." Nothing is said in the narrative about his being disguised. son says that Lieut. Colone's Harndon and Pritch

TRE Oswego (N. Y.) canal is in good navigable condition, and the hoats are passing freely.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Rinth Semion.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1866.—A communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a report of the evidence upon which the awards for the appre-hension of Jefferson Davis were distributed, was re-

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Trumbull presented the petition of one hun dred and forty-six citizens of Stausson. Va., repre-centing that the troops have been withdrawn from that place; that the Union mon are being persecuted by rebels, and praying for the return of the troops for the protection of loyal men. The petition was

referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnson read a letter from Gen. Wade Hamp ton, contradicting the charge of Gen. Sherman that he (Hampton) ordered the burning of Columbia, S. C., and asking the appointment of a Special Com-mittee to investigate the subject.

Mr. Johnson moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, but subsequently withdrew the letter at the suggestion of several senators, who said the Senate ought to receive it.

The special order, which was the Post Office Ap-

letter at the suggestion of several scuators, who said the Senate ought to receive it.

The special order, which was the Post Office Appropriation bill, was then taken up.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, that no pervon exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled and with the advice and consent of the Senate receive any salary or compensation for his services unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy, which has during the receise of the Senate receive any salary or compensation for his services unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy, which has during the receise of the Senate at its maxt seasion.

Mr. Henderson took the floor in conclusion of a speach leavent yeareday, contending for the Constitutional right of Congress to adopt the abve amendment would be attacked all over the country as a unconstitutional early upon the President. He belived that if offices were to be given out, as rewards for pointical purposes, the practice would end in the disruption of the Government. He belived that if offices were to be siven out, as rewards for pointical purposes, the practice would end in the disruption of the Government. He belived the placy of the President was well calculated to blast the hopes of Union men in this country. He did not believe the President intended to revive the old rebel party, but that was the inevitable rememory of his poincy. If the President intended to revive the old rebel party, but that was a the line intended to revive the old rebel party, but that was the heavishie tendency of his poincy. If the Fresident contending that they had if the Fresident Congress contending that they had. If the Fresident Congress contending that they had, If the Fresident Congress contending that they had, If the Fresident of the Senate. It ought to ascertain what was constitutional manner.

Mr. Johnson said, as he understood the policy of the Fresident contended that the proposed amendation st

newed.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the last clause of Mr. Trumbuil's amendment, requiring the President to report the cause of removal to the Senate, at its succeeding session. He was in favor of the amendment as it was, without this.

Fending the consideration of this subject, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after aujourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Boutwell sent to the Clerk's desk an amend ment which he proposed to offer to one of the bills reported yesterday by the Committee on Reconstruc-tion, and which was ordered to be printed. It provides that whenever the proposed constitutional amendment shall have become part of the Constituamendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and Tennessee or Arkansas shall have ratified
the same, and shall have modified its constitution
and laws in conormity therewith, and shall have
established an equal and just sweem of suffrage for
air mac citizens within its jurisdiction who are not
less than tweuty-one years of age, the Senators and
Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as
such, provided that nothing in the section contained
shall be so construct as to require the disfranchesment of any loyal person who is entitled to vote.

Mr. Bingham also sent up a substitute which he

Mr. Bingham also sent up a substitute which he proposed to offer for the bill, and which was also or dered to be printed.

dered to be printed.

It provides that whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified in good taith and irrevocably the above recited amenument, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the oaths of office required by law, be admitted into Congress as such.

Mr. Fire official acceptation which

Mr. Eliot offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that an alarming condition of destitution is reported as existing among the white population and freedmen, extending to absolute want of food, in rious portions of the South, especially in Arkansas, labama and South Carolins, and that without Govvarious portions of the South, especially in Arkansas, Alabama and South Carolins, and that without Government aid thousands must periab by starvation better raising another crop, and directing the Select Committee on Freedmen to lequire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the immediate relief by rations of food of the destitute, giving the preference in such relief to those whose personal property and supplus of food have been destroyed by the ravages of war, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, with leave to report at any time.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in order, to the consideration of the bill reported on the 11th of April, from the Committee on Com merce, to amend the act of July 4th, 1864, to en-courage emigration, and the act of March 3d, 1863, to regulate the carriage of passengers in steam-hips and other vessels.

other vessels.

Hr. Chamdior required explanation as to the fourteenth section reterring to the duty of Naval bu geons and subsequently moved to strike out the section.

. Donuelly opposed the amendment, and showed

Mr. Kelly offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

was adopted:

Whereas, it is reported by citizens of Alabama, in formal memorial to the two Houses of Congress, that many of the people of the mountain districts of that State are suffering from want of adequate supplies of foot, and that considerable numbers of them have died of actual starvation; therefore, the surface of the foot and that considerable numbers of them have died of actual starvation; therefore, the surface of Resolved, that the Fresident be requested to instruct the proper officer or officers of the laureau of Relayees and Fredmen to inquire into the condition of said districts and any other districts of the insurgent States in which said suffering may be said to exist, and to relieve the people thereof and provide them with corn and other seed for planting acrep sufficient for an annual supply of each family requiring such relief.

Mr. Schenek, from the Commistee on Military

Mr. Schenck, from the Commistee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution passed by that body on the 27th of February, expressive of the gratitude of the nation to the officers, solities and scamen of the United States, by whose valor the rebellion has been crushed. The joint reso

The House them went into Committee of the Whele on the State of the Union, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, on the special order, which was the bill making appropriations for the uses of the Bureau of Reingees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the fiscal year, commencing January 1st, 1866. The de-tails of the bill were talegraphed yestarday. After a

short time the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

short time the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. Nibsek inquired how the titles to the school-houses were to be taken.

Mr. Billot replied that they were to be taken in the name of the United States.

Mr. Nibsek inquired whether this was to be a permanenter a temporary affair.

Mr. Billot replied that it must necessarily be temporary. The schoolhouses heretotore used for co-orest children had been halldings taken from the rebeist described schoolhouses and buildings that could be made available as such. These buildings were being taken back from the possession of the Bureau and returned to the owners. The time had come when one hundred and twenty-fire thousand children, white and black, would be turned out of these school buildings unless the government interposed.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for school-houses to \$500,000.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was

The smendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed by 79 year to 41 navs.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Measrs. Shellabarer, Windom, Boyer, Cook and Warner, the Special Committee of Investigation ordered yesterday on the management of the Pro vost Marshal's Bureau.

Mr. Darling then offered a preamble and resolution in substance as follows :

The preamble states that reports are freely circulated that fraudulent enhancements have been made The breamble states that reports are freely circulated that fraudulent enhances that we been made in New York city and elsewhere, for the purpose of defrauding recruits, who were frequently imprisoned by United States officers, and the bounty of said recruits divided up among raid officers, and that other large sums were also demanded and received, to secure the release of the recruit; and in order that these sharpes should be speedily investigated and ascertained, the resolution asks that a select committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the results of the investigation to the House as soon as practicable.

The House then resumed the consideration of the

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Com-

pany.

J. M. Humphrey opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that although a company for the construction of a Niagara Ship Canal was incorporated in 179%, and three other acts in extension of it were subsequently passed by the State of New York, the scheme could never present merit enough to induce capitalists to invest money in it, even to organize a company.

quently passed by the State of New York, the schage could never present merit enough to induce capitalists to invest money in it, even to organize a company.

Mr. Allison stoke in advocacy of the bill. The people of the Western States, he said, would not be satisfied with the measure alone, but would demand of Congress appropriations to enlarge the great institute communications flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, which is the natural outlet for the products of the West, whether for shipment abroad or to New York, or to the New England States.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, when Mr. Van Horn, of New York, who reported the bill, made the closing speech in its favor, yielding part of his time to Measure Ross. Driggs, Harding of Illinois, Stevens, Raymend and Dedge, who spoke on the same side of the question. Mr. Stevens and the would go for the bill as a constitutional measure, not under the war power particularly, tut under the power in the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States. Although the proposed canal would be all in one State, the commerce which it would oromete, was commerce between a great number of disjoined States. He felt, therefore, no difficulty in overcoming scruples about internal improvements. The measure only proposed to loan a week's receipts of the Government to a great object.

Mr. Raymond congratulated himself on the fact that he and the gentleman trom Pennsylvanis [Mr. Stevess] should vote together on this bill. This work was part of a grand scheme of work on which Congress must some day or other enter to facilitate communication between the grain producing and grain consuming portions of the country.

Mr. Belano asked the amount which the bill would take out of the Treasury.

Mr. Belano asked the amount of \$6,000,000, which he would consider the beas appropriated six millions voted by this Congress.

The albanoused to lay the bill on the table. The voie was taken, and resulted: Yeas Sg., nays bis so the House influed to order them, and the b

as amended, Mr. Delano called for the year and nays. The House refused to order them, and the bill was passed without a division-Mr. Rice, of Mass. introduced a joint resolution,

carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the pay department of the navy, which was considered and passed. It authorizes the President to wairs the came nation of such officers of the Pay Department as are on duty abroad, and who cannot be examined as required by law; provided that their examination is to take place on their return to the United States.

The House at 5 o'clock P. M. adjourned,

CINCINNATI, MAY 1 .- The steamer Gibbons was burned at Herschman's Lake, between Augusta and Savannah, on Friday, with 500 bales of cotton. Ves sel and cargo are a total loss,

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1 .- The extensive saw and planing mill of John D. Jones, on Twenty-first, above Chestnut street, was destroyed by fire this morning. together with a heavy stock of lumber, etc. The loss is not ascertained.

Tuoy, N. Y. May 1 .- A fire occurred in Lansingburg last might, between State and Congress, and below Market street, destroying the ancient Judg Hotel, Pierce's carpenter shop, and some barns, &c Loss \$12,000, mostly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THOROLD, C. W., APRIL 30.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the tailor shop of James Miller. and raged until thirty-three shops and houses and a and raged until thirty-three shops and houses and a large number of outhuildings were destroyed. Nearly the whole of Front and Claremont streets, the two principal streets in the place, are in sales. The loss is estimated at \$350.000. The principal sufferers are James Monio, A. Schwaller and W. B. Hondershot, Forty to fifty families are rendered houseless, [Thorold, the scene of the above conflagration, is a nourishing town of eighteen hundred inhabitants, It is situated in Welland county, C. W., and the Welland Canal passes through the town, forming a considerable element in its prosperity.]

Boston, May 1.—A fire this afternoon in South Boston, Boston Warf, destroyed two nearliers.

Boston, on Boston Wharf, destroyed two one-story buildings lessed by the Government for storing bonded roods. Among the property destroyed was 4,000 or 5,000 hids of surer, and 100 hids minister. Measrs. Atkins & Co., Nash & Spalding, and Burness & Sons are among the principle owners. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, mostly insured.

Gen. Meade and the Fenians.

EASTPORT, ME., MAY 1 .- Gen. Meade has just re Dovie, of the British army, to consult on Fenian a It is reported that the troops here have orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Their destination is unknown.

Arrest of Henry C. Wheeler. Boston, May 1 .- On Wednesday last, Deput;

Sheriff Dearborn arrested on a writ of ne exect Henry C. Wheeler, of New York City, on board the steamer Asia, just as she was about sailing from this port, under the following circumstances:

Wheeler is President of the Brunswick and oad, and is also connected with the pro-trison and Pike's Peak Railroad Com-se tayor the writ was issued, and whi-beeler has withheld and secreted bond pany, in whose claim that Whee ciain that Wheeler has withheld and secreted bonds to the amount of \$200,000 and that he was about to embark for a foreign land. The writ was issued by the Supreme Judicial Court, before which tribunal Wheeler was taken, and in default of turnishing bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for his future appearance, he was committed to [all.] It is probable he will be brought before the Supreme Court at an early day, on a write of hadron corpus, and his ball will be reduced to enable him to obtain the same.

A MEETING was held at Buffalo, N. Y., vesterday, of railroad superintendents and freight agents, to make a summer time-table from New York to St. Lants The meeting was fully at-

Probat Sentenced to be Hung

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.—Antoine Probst was this coming sentenced to be huns for the murder of Mr. Deering. He received his sentence without any visible emotion, and made no remarks. The day for his execution will be fixed by the Governor of the

There has not been any perceptible change in the doomed man since his conviction. He maintains the same seeming indifference to his situation as bethe same seeming indifference to his situation as before, and eats as heartly as at first. On Monday, when spoken to about the murders, he repeated the story of an accomplice, much in the same namer as he had done previously, denying that he had killed Mr. Deering and the other members of the family. In the cause of the affernoon he was visited by shoriff Howell, and when the name of that sentleman was meanwood. Probat merely said, "How of "and showed a disinclination to any anything more. This may have been owing to the fact that he was eating his supper, and did not want to be disturbed. The only complant heard from him since his arrest was made on Monday, when, he made how he was, he said that his shoulders pained hym, and that he could not all ep well, alluding to the fact that his lands are parently and the replied carelessiv, "No," Probat receives occasional visits from his spiritual adviser, and he seems to read attentively such religious books as are left for his perusal.

South America.

Bombardment of Valparaiso by the Span-ish Fleet—Destruction of Twenty Millions of Property.

The steamer Limenia, at Panama, 20th inst., brings intelligence of the highest importance from South America, namely—the bembardment of the ity of Valparaise by the Spanish fleet. The Para CHEONICLE gives the following account :

Chronicle gives the following account:

We are eshamed to relate that this disgraceful catastrophe was allowed to be concumuated in the immediate presence of a large force of English and American menof-war. All remonstrances against performances of this benious deed were, of course, unavailing. It is but right to state, however, that the United States Minister, Geo. Kipatrick, in thorough harmony with Commodors Rogers—all honer to them for it—were ready to resist the earrying out of the bombardment of an undefended city, entailing the destruction of so much neutral property, provided thoy were backed up by the other powers in the rest of the tendency of instructions, was alread to coalesce with the proposal that orders so much credit on both Geo. Kilpatrick and Commodors Rogers. THE HOMBARDMENT.

It is said that Mendez Nunsz has received orders

most of his power, all Chilish and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, and that in pursuance of most of his pewer, all Chilian and Poruvian towns and property on the coast, and that in pursuance of these orders it was on the Tith of March, that he sent into the Commandante of Valparsise and notified to Foreign Representatives that in four days he would bombard the clip. The four days he showed for the removal of the sick, &c. On the Bitt, the morning of the day of the threatened bombardment, H. M. Trisates Suitel and Leander, with the Bevastation and storeship Nereus, left the Bay to take asis anchorars outside; the American ships also had to get out of the way, and at about eight A. M. the enemy's vessels becam to take up position over against the town. The Resolution was placed opposite the Central Raiway Station, the Villa de Madrid and Blauca 1,200 yards from the Costom House, the Vencedora close on shore, to destroy dwelling houses; and the Admiral's ship, Numancia, remained outside signaling orders. As 9 A. M. the Blanca opened fire on the Custom House, to the cry of "Viva la kelua," the others followed, each selecting some point on which to pour its share of destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission; at In-40 A. M. a shell from the Vencedora set for the botts adjoining the Hotel de la Union, and the flames rapidly stread in three streets. But the Vencedora, did not desist; her shot continued to rain on that part of the town up to the hair moment of the bombardment with terrible and fatted regularity. On the other side, the Custom House took fire at It-46 but there was no exceeding the law moment of the bombardment with terrible and fatted regularity. On the other side, the Custom Illuse took fire at It-46 but there was no exceeding the action of the vessels of the squaren drew off.

According to all the well-recognized laws, says the Para Cuttooricis, and usages of civilized connexts.

According to all the well-recognized laws, save tries in the present day, the bombardment of a town is an extreme measure, justifiable only on the ground of the place being strongly fortified, and a conse quent menace to the invading forces. But Valparai-so was an unfortified town without a mounted gun so was an unfortified town without a mounted gun to offer any resistance to a bombardment. Spain had not the magnanimity to respect a defenceiess city or the neutral property contained therein, but issued her remorseless orders to execute the rathless and induscriminate destruction of both. In the execution of orders, the Spaniards failed to act up to their piedged promises. Com. Nunez in the most solemu manner gave his word of honor that he would fire nothing but solid shot at the towerment and public buildings only, and save the property of neutrals as much as possible. Thus the projective intentions of the Spaniards was to injure the Chilians and their country, and respect the property of foreigners as much as they could. But the consummation of the barbarous act, it is needless to say, damaged, not the Chilians, but the inoffensive, foreign residence, and inhuman deed. For every \$1,000 worth of Chilian property destroyed, foreigners have lost \$1,000.000, the proceeds, in many cases, of years of hard toil and persevering labor, at the expense too of a protonged absence from their homes, their families and their friends.

While the bombardment was going on, the follows

While the bombardment was going on, the following American and British vessels of war were in the bay, spectators of the scene

sy, spectators on the secure American — Monitor Monadnock, carrying four 500-ounders; steamer Vanderbilt, 12 guns; Powhatau, o guns; Thesarots, 12 guns; Mobonga, 8 guns; British — Frigate Leander, 50 guns; Butley, 50 guns;

The Panama STAR says that from fifteen to twenty millions worth of property was destroyed, nearly all of which belonged to British, American, and other foreign merchants. All the commercial part of the town, custom houses, government buildings, public offices, railway stations, &c., were demolished.

From Europe.

Four Days' Later News.

The Conard steamship Scotia from Queenstown the 22d of April has arrived. Among her passengers is Mr. George Peabody.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

It is reported that at a council held on the 20th of April at Schonbrunn, the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some other ministers, resolved to withdraw Count Karolyl, the Austrian ambassador, from Berlin, and this de-cision having been made known to M. De Werther, that he would take his departure immediately The immediate cause of the rupture is said to be tha Count Mensdorff, after receiving the Prussian an swor of the 15th, telegraphed a repetition of the Austrian demand on the Tih, and received a fresh refusal on the 19th. A council was then held, and the opinion of the Emperor and his minister being the opinion of the Emperor and his minister being in favor of the beider course, it was adopted. The withdrawal of the two cuvoys, anys the London Times, is also to be followed by a military movement which the world will resard as made in anticipation of war. An order was to be dispatched to the general officer commanding the Austrian troops in Hoistein, ordering him to fail tack through Homburg and Hanover, teaving only a new companies in the Duchies. The items adds: Count Bismorck has been able all slong to treat Austrian as if she were at his mercy in the duchies, and the consciousness of this has fended to increase Austrian irritation. Whether it be that Austria has perceived what sie thinks to be proof of an intended attack, or with draw, her unprotected army corps, in order to be thinks to be proof of an intended attack, or with draw, her unprotected army corps, in order to be herselfable to assume the offensive, the absondor-ment of Homesin, if it actually takes place, will be held to be as not in anticipation of war, and will came general slarm.

The London Gloune of April 29, however, is suther-ized to state that the British government has re-

ceived no information warranting belief in the statement published in the Truka announcing the rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Prussia. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, the Truks does not yet consider war as inevitable; and this opinion is that of the continental journals.

Popular meetings, at which war was strongly denounced, continued to be held in various parts of

A telegram received from Vienna reports that Austris, in reply to the Pruseian note of the 15th, has submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows:—Austris and Prussis shaft each restore their military catablishments to the status quo which existed prior to the late defeasive measures; that the 28th of April be the date of the mutual disarmament. Austris consents to disarm on that day, and is even willing that Prussis should only disarm on the 26th. The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to both Paris and London, where it has been cordially approved. At the next sitting of the Federal Diot, the communication will, it is said, be made, announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for estitic-ment. The Vienna journals reassert that pacific arrangements have been made between the two contries. The Austrian representative at the Frankform Diet made declarations of a peaceable character. submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The

Among this mass of contradictory rumors it is im-possible to find the exact truth; but the fact remanus that the opposing powers are still engaged in strengthening fortresses and arming large bodies of

NAVAL ARMAMENTS IN ITALT.

The Movimento of Genoa says: "We learn the the Minister of Marine has just issued orders which the Minister of Marine has just issued orders which indicate extraordinary activity. Admiral Persauchas been appointed Commander of the united squadrous of evolution, and Vice Admiral Abbin has been appointed second in command. The armaments of the mayy are suched on with great activity. Among other orders issued is one for historing the navial levy. The Iralia of Naples reports that the navi establishment there had received orders to prepare for the armament of all the disposable versels of a The men in the arsenal were actively employed the manufacture of war material.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th ultimo, the debate upon the Reform Bill was resumed. Lord Elcho, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. G. Hardy were

Elcho, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. G. Hardy ware the chief speakers against, and Mr. Miner Gibons and Mr. Hughes in favor of the measure. The delate was again continued on the 2th—Sir S. North-cote. Mr. Horman and ethers speaking in opposition, and the Solicitor-General for Scotiand and Mr. Coertige in support of the bill. The debate was further adourned to the 2td April, and was expected to last some days longer.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th April, the House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths bill. An amendment was offered by the Martquis of Bath, which would render it impossible for a Jew to take the oath, but it was negatived. Lord Chelmsford made a provision in the oath securing the supremacy of the crown. After some objection, on the score that the provise would be objectionable to some Roman Catholies, Karl Russel assented, in a spirit of compromise, to the insertion of the provise, and the bull passed through committee.

The week's return of the cattle plague shows a con-

The week's return of the cattle plague shows a con-

tinued diminution in the number of cases. Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, and been entertained at a banquet in Paris, at the residence of the Marquis de Boissy.

Letters from Madrid assert that apprehensions ex-isted of fresh disturbances in Spain.

Latest Commercial.

Latest Commercial.

London Money Market.—Under the more pacific accounts from Germany, there had been a decided improvement in the funds. The discount demand at the bank was moderate and the market was easy. The bank rate remains at 6 per cent. The suspension of Barned's Banking Company at Liverpool on the 19th, created considerable excitement in financial circles. Fears were entertained of one of two large failures at Liverpool, on account of the bank suspension, but it is understood that the temporary embarrassment of the firms in question had been satisfactorily surmounted.

Liverpool. APRIL 21.—Cotton—Sales to day 10,-000 to Seculators and exporters. Middling Uplands is quoted 14 bal 14 %c.

Breadsquifs are mactive. Provisions dull.

LONDON, APRIL 21.—Consols 57, a57 % for money. They opposed lower, but railled to the above digures.

United States Five-Twonties, 70 a70%. Illinois Central shares, \$530%. Eric shares, 53%.

Rews Items.

Bu Telegraph to the New York Sun 1

It was snowing at Buffalo, N. Y. last even-

MR. WM. W. CLAPP died at Boston, on Monday. aged 83 years. He was formerly a well known editor and printer in that city.

THE 19th Annual Session of the American Medi-cal Association was held in Baltimore yesterday. About 200 delegates were present. Ar 10 o'clock last night a violent rain and hata storm commenced at Washington, accompanied

by vivid lightning and thunder. Tau inauguration of the Governor of Connectiut takes place to-day in New Haver accompanied by an imposing military and civic

Gov. Currin has issued a general order for the ceremonies to be observed on the return of the standards of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Independent Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of

Dr. Gustaff, late of New York City, who attempted to poison a man named McKinnon, at Toronto, C. W., several months ago, was tried on Monday, in that city, and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

LATTEW's culvert, on the Erie Canal, about a mile west of Albien, N. Y., began to leak badly on Monday. The water has been all drawn off between Medina and Holly. Navigation on the canal will be delayed about three days.

THERE was a heavy shower of rain last evening at Baltimore, accompanied with vivid lightning About half-past nine there was a violent storm of ail stones, very large, much of it the size of bickory nuts and even larger, breaking windows and doing much other damage.

NEARLY three hundred specimens of wrising executed by soldiers who have lost their right hands, were on exhibition at Seaton Hall, Wash jugton, last night, in the presence of a large com-Major-Gen. Banks, Speaker Culfax, Gens. Roward and Gates, and Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, were present and made patriotic speaches.

FROM Panama comes an account of another Lib. eral victory in Mexico. A fight, it is said, took place at Jamiltipec, State of Onaca, in the latter part of February, between the Imperialists and Legitimists, under Piferis Diaz, in which the latter were successful, driving the Imperialists before them, and capturing 7:0 muskets, 5 cannons, 46 boxes of ammunition, and 200 mules, besides a large amount of money.

THE steamer Washington Irving, recently selved by the United States Marshal on legal grounds made her escape from Norfolk, Va., on Monday with the intention of proceeding to New York. She was pursued by the steamer Geneva, and when last seen was pushing out to ses under full steam, with the Geneva two miles behind her. A votier

(Continued on the Last Page.)